

SIFTER: Search Services for Digital Libraries

CLIOH: Cultural digital Library Indexing Our Heritage

Mathew J. Palakal

SIFTER Research Team

CLIOH Research Team

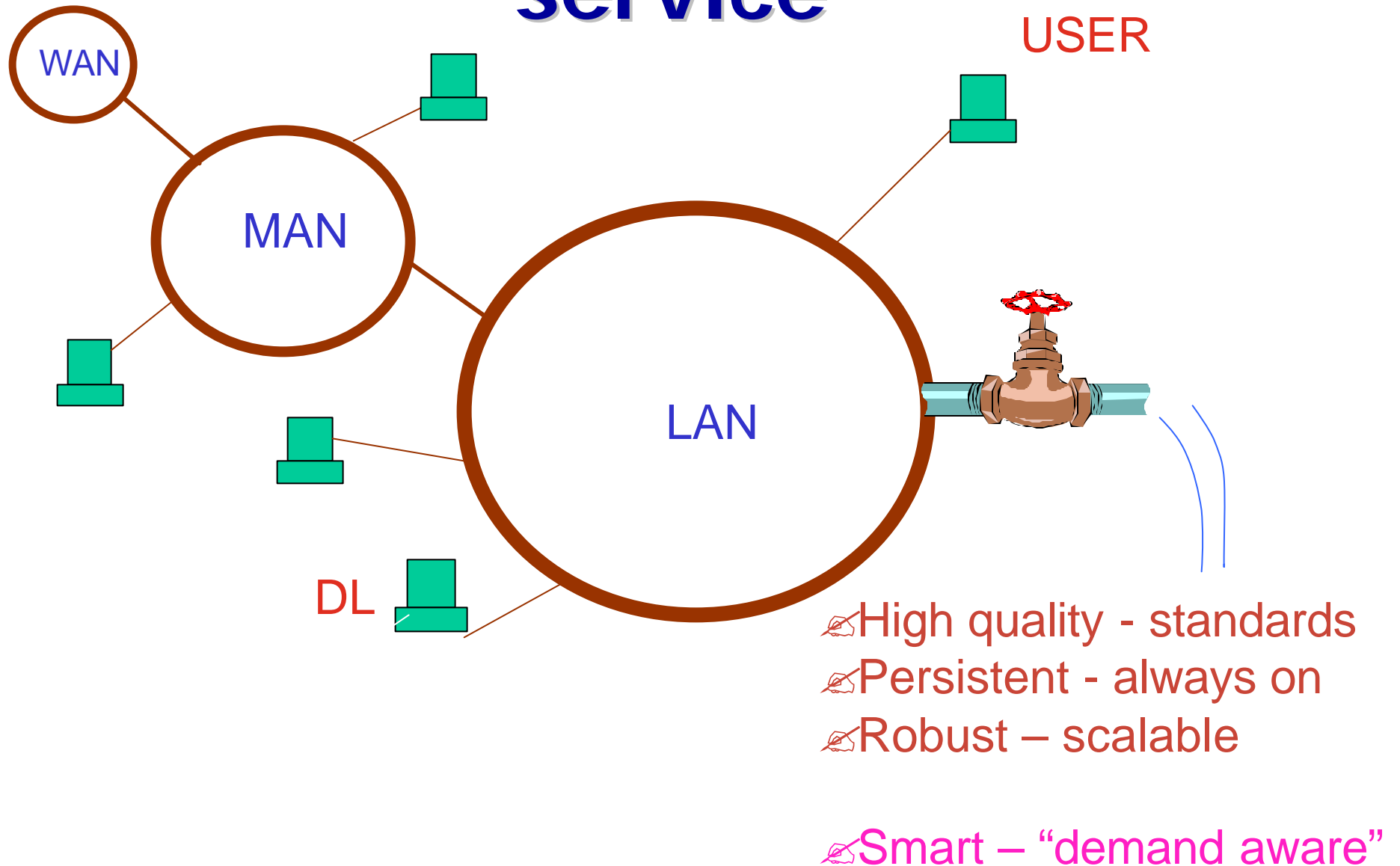
Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis
Indiana University Bloomington

DLI/IMLS/NSDL PI Meeting, Portland, July 18, 2002

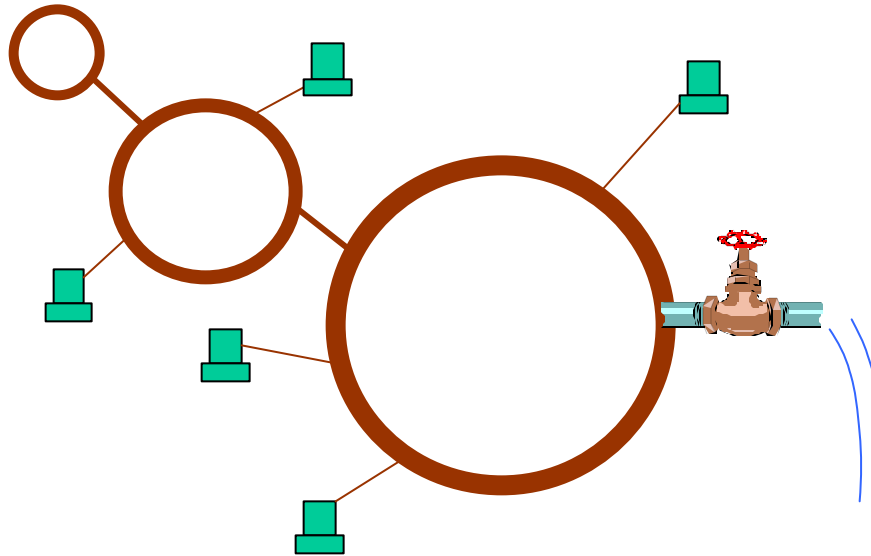
Search

- ✍ Information searching is a basic necessity ...
 - ✍ **Critical to the usefulness of a digital library**
- ✍ Information available through a digital library may actually come from many different sources (both historical and recent)
- ✍ Users may need access to multiple digital libraries – distributed across the globe

Search as a “utility” service



Effective Search Service



✍️ Organization

✍️ Aggregation

✍️ Representation

✍️ Classification

✍️ Matching

✍️ Delivery media & devices:
(customization)

✍️ Users' interests:
(query & profile personalization)

✍️ Presentation & interaction

✍️ Prune, cluster, rank, format,
visualize

Key Challenges

1. Data Diversity

- ✍ Diverse sources
- ✍ Numerous formats
- ✍ Heterogeneous content

2. Dynamic Environment

- ✍ Content drift
- ✍ Quality change

3. User needs

- ✍ User's demands are context-sensitive
- ✍ User's interest vary and may change over time

Rising to the Challenge

?

SIFTER

Smart **I**nformation **F**iltering **T**echnologies for **E**lectronic **R**esources

Developing algorithms and systems that
utilize both IR and AI approaches

Problem 1: Data Diversity



- ✍ Need to identify document semantics: labels, terms and concepts
- ✍ Need to identify associations among concepts, terms or labels

Data Diversity: SIFTER Solutions

Representation:

-  Use of thesauri
-  Algorithms to convert data elements to efficiently computable structures

Classification:

-  Use of comprehensive classification schemes
-  Algorithms to cluster or classify to higher level representations

Problem 2: Dynamic Sources

- ✍ Local users -> local vocabularies and functions
- ✍ New “vocabularies” are introduced and they need to be discovered

Dynamic Sources: SIFTER Solutions

- ✍ Distributed knowledge and functions using multi-agent architecture
- ✍ Vocabulary discovery based on discriminatory power
- ✍ Classification scheme generation and ongoing replenishment

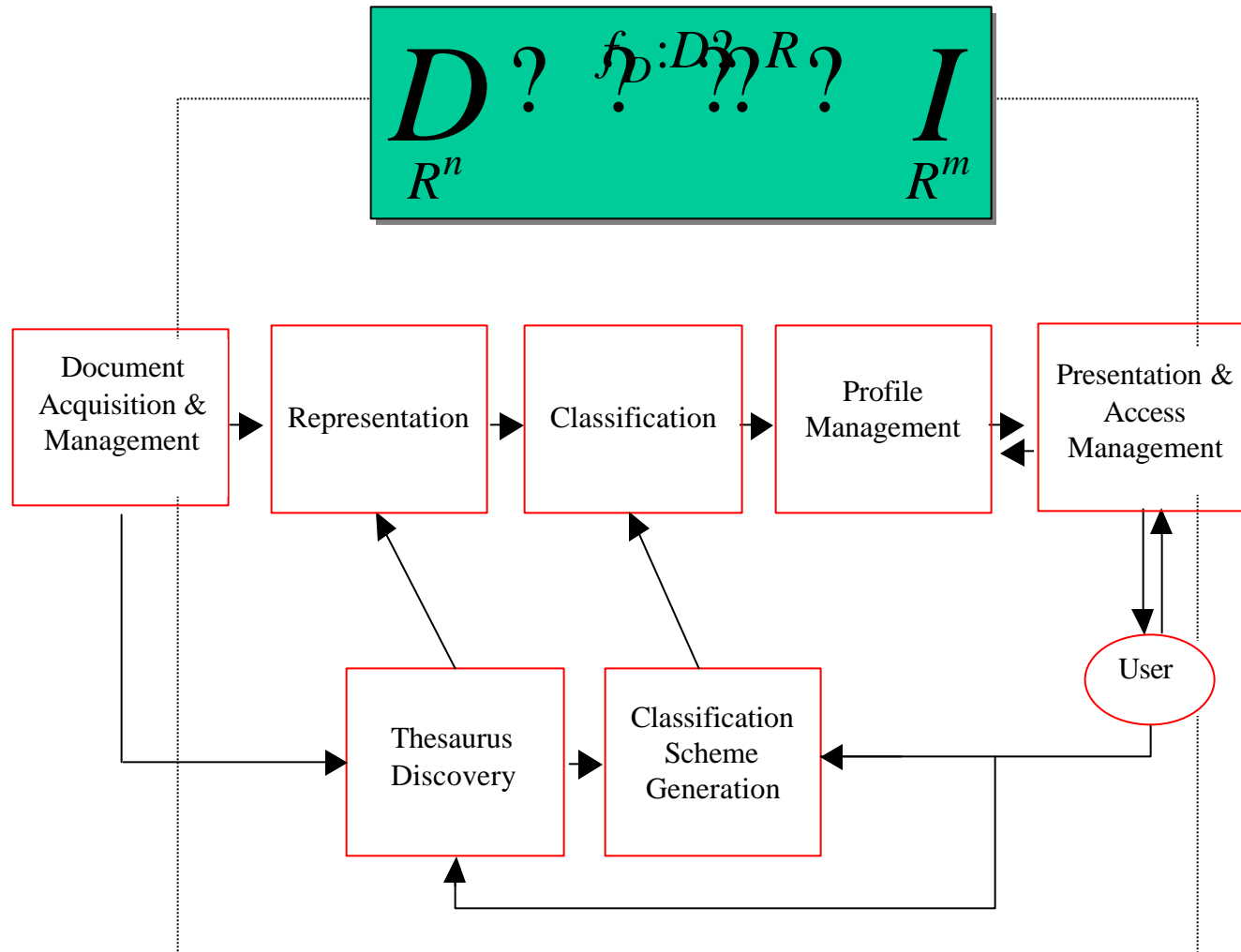
Problem 3: User Need

- ✍ Interest information usually covers a small subset of the universe of topics (a profile), therefore service has to be “personalized”
- ✍ Identification and capturing of profile cannot rely directly and exclusively on the user
- ✍ Interest may not be constant over topics and can change gradually or rapidly

User Need: SIFTER Solution

- ✍ User profile modeling: capture interest in a representation that supports topic “exploration” and reduces user involvement
- ✍ Promote control and convenient modification
- ✍ Detect “interest shifts”
- ✍ Support model and domain visualizations

Modeling the Information Filtering Process



J. Mostafa, S. Mukhopadhyay, M. Palakal and W. Lam, A Multi-level Approach to Intelligent Information Filtering: Model, System, and Evaluation, *ACM Transactions on Information Systems*, Vol. 15, No. 4, pp. 368-399, 1997

Capturing User's Interest

- ✎ Explicit (topics), rating content, and user behavior

Give ratings to the terms - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Give the interest level to following terms

[0=Not Interested at all, 10=Highly Interested]

Computer virus	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cryptography	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Data mining	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

I want to filter the articles available in the database from the last:

☐ One day ☐ Three days ☐ One week

Note: It may get slow to enter the system, if you choose the long time period.

Display the summary of article - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: <http://els.sis.indiana.edu/~junzhong/jp/sis/onestart.ShowSummary?username=jm26&genreID=23&position=2&in>

Knowledge refinement based on the discovery of unexpected patterns in data mining

Decision Support Systems, July 2002, vol. 33, no. 3, pp. 309-321(13)

Padmanabhan B.[1]; Tuzhilin A.

[1]Tel.: +1-212-998-0832.Operations and Information Management Department, The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, 3620 Locust Walk, 19104, Philadelphia, PA, USA

Abstract:

In prior work, we provided methods that generate unexpected patterns with respect to managerial intuition by eliciting managers' beliefs about the domain and using these beliefs to seed the search for unexpected patterns in data. Unexpected patterns discovered in this manner represent contradictions or "holes" in domain knowledge which need to be resolved. Given a belief and a set of unexpected patterns, the motivation behind knowledge refinement is that the belief can be made stronger by refining the belief based on the discovered patterns. In this paper we address the problem of incorporating the discovered contradictions into the belief system based on a formal logic approach. Specifically, we present a framework for refinement based on a generic knowledge refinement strategy, describe abstract properties of refinement algorithms that can be used to compare specific instantiations and then describe and compare two specific refinement algorithms based on this framework.

Keywords: Knowledge refinement; Unexpected patterns; Data mining; Association rules; Rule discovery; Refinement strategies; Iterative refinement

Language: English Document Type: Research article ISSN: 0167-9236

Give feedback to this news

☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10

Lam, W. & Mostafa, J. "Modeling User Interest Shift Using a Bayesian Approach".
Journal of the American Society for Information Science & Technology , 52(5), 416-429, 2001

Representation & Classification

Representation:

-  Use of thesauri
-  Algorithms to convert data stream to efficiently computable structures

Classification:

-  Algorithms to cluster or classify to higher level representations

Automated Approaches

- ✍ Learned from existing classification results – used PUBMED for training
- ✍ Developed algorithms for vocabulary and association discovery

MeSH Classes
Cell Adhesion
Cell Communication
Cell Death
Cell Movement
Cell Survival
Endocytosis
Antibody Formation
Autoimmunity
Immunocompromised Host
Cytotoxicity Immunologic
Immune Tolerance
Immunity Cellular
Regeneration
Evolution
Complement Activation

Automatically Produced Classes
Cell, Binding
Cell, Adhesion, Growth, Antigen
Communication, Death
Apoptosis
Migration
Production, Motility
Tolerance
Virus
Endocytosis, Receptor
Antibody, Serum
Autoimmune
Tumor
Immunocompromised, Infected
Cytotoxic
Immune, Cell, Response, Gene, Class
Regeneration
Evolution, DNA
Complement, Activation, Plasma, Membrane
Transplant
Muscle
Expression

Mostafa, J., & Lam, W. "Automatic Classification Using Supervised Learning in a Medical Document Filtering Application." *Information Processing & Management*, 36(3), 415-444, 2000

Interactive Term and Cluster Discovery

Vocabulary Generation - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: <http://librar.indiana.edu/vs/vogs>

Vocabulary Generation

Documents: Parameters: Description: Consider the top R ranked tokens in each document.

Description: The percentage of documents that must contain a token ranked above R for the token to be selected.

73 terms discovered with R = 5, D = 0.5

#	DT	TF	DFR	Average Rank	Term
1.	460	1038	103	2.3715	mining
2.	214	730	102	4.6422	fuzzy
3.	265	685	93	3.6439	sgml
4.	889	2118	89	2.8724	web
5.	494	1080	84	3.7543	agent
6.	1283	3140	83	2.9849	knowledge
7.	467	1072	83	2.9107	library
8.	688	1644	82	3.0451	agents
9.	338	866	80	2.4745	image
10.	472	968	68	2.7654	indexing
11.	314	604	65	1.8567	discovery
12.	481	1011	65	3.8903	learning
13.	859	1866	64	3.1760	retrieval
14.	363	793	62	4.2337	medical
15.	149	524	61	1.0179	video
16.	224	522	59	4.1157	health
17.	121	359	58	2.8184	legal
18.	264	532	57	3.0096	conceptual
19.	377	732	54	3.6132	digital
20.	576	1104	54	2.3321	text
21.	150	388	52	1.1977	mobile
22.	286	506	52	2.3451	publishing
23.	374	764	52	2.3190	rules
24.	334	669	52	2.1333	visualization
25.	276	526	51	3.4031	multimedia
26.	565	1030	51	3.2946	search

Done Internet

Cluster Generation - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address: <http://librar.indiana.edu/vs/vogs>

Cluster Generation

30 clusters generated

theta = 0.9

Clustering method tokens

visual (3 members):
visualization
image
images

manufacturing (1 members):
control

ir (0 members):

healthcare (0 members):

gis (2 members):
spatial
conceptual

journals (2 members):
electronic
publishing

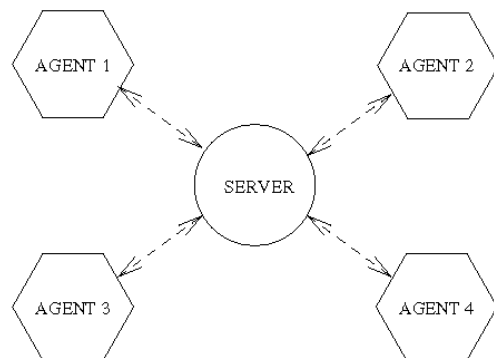
mobile (3 members):
agents
agent

xml (3 members):
document
documents
sgml

Done Internet

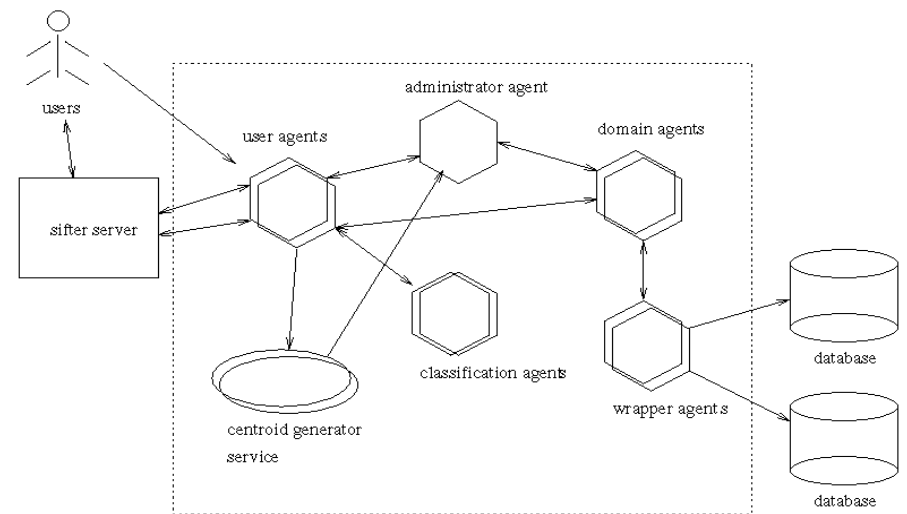
Diverse Sources: Distributed Services

D-SIFTER



Distributed knowledge & Local functionality

SIFTER-II



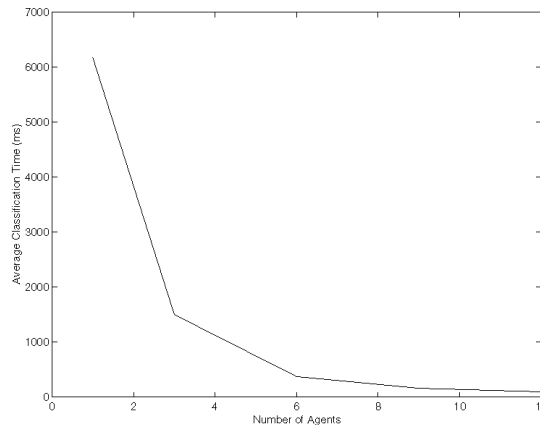
Distributed knowledge & Distributed functionality

Raje, R., Qiao, M., Mukhopadhyay, S., Palakal, M., & J. Mostafa, J. "Homogeneous Agent-based Distributed Information Filtering", *Cluster Computing*, 2002 (in press)

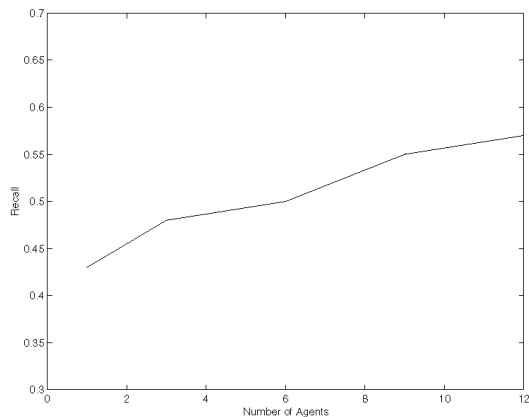
Raje, R., Qiao, M., Mukhopadhyay, S., Palakal, M., & J. Mostafa, SIFTER-II: A Heterogeneous Agent Society for Information Filtering, *Proceedings of ACM Symposium on Applied Computing, SAC'01*, pp. 121-123, Las Vegas, Nevada, 2002.

Evaluation of Distributed Filtering

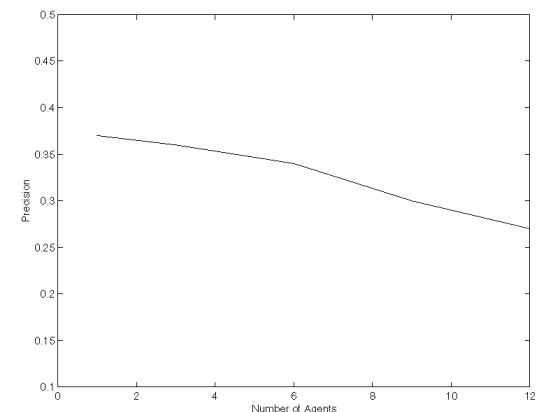
- Progressively larger number of users -> larger agent community -> time to classify decreases
- Growing user community -> increasing number of agents -> precision suffers moderately but recall improves
- With increasing number of "user agents" classification efficiency improves



Processing Time



Filtering Performance



SIFTER vs. the best in TREC

- ✍ TREC 2000 Filtering Track OHSUMED collection was used
- ✍ 293,856 documents in the test set
- ✍ 4967 topics (include OHSU and MeSH topics)
- ✍ Evaluated BOTH effectiveness and efficiency

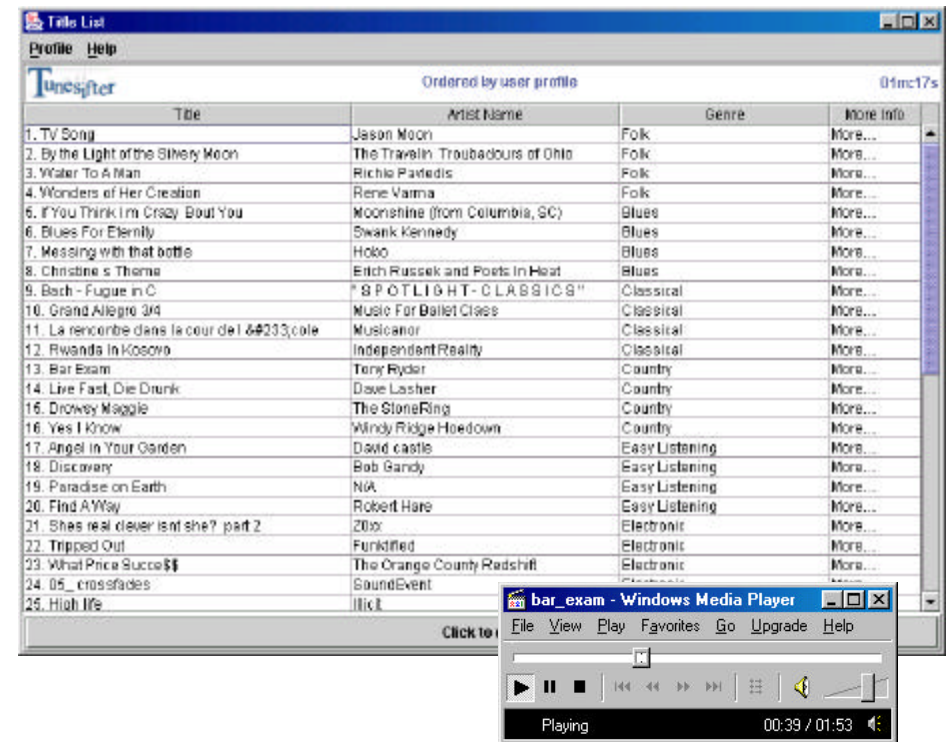
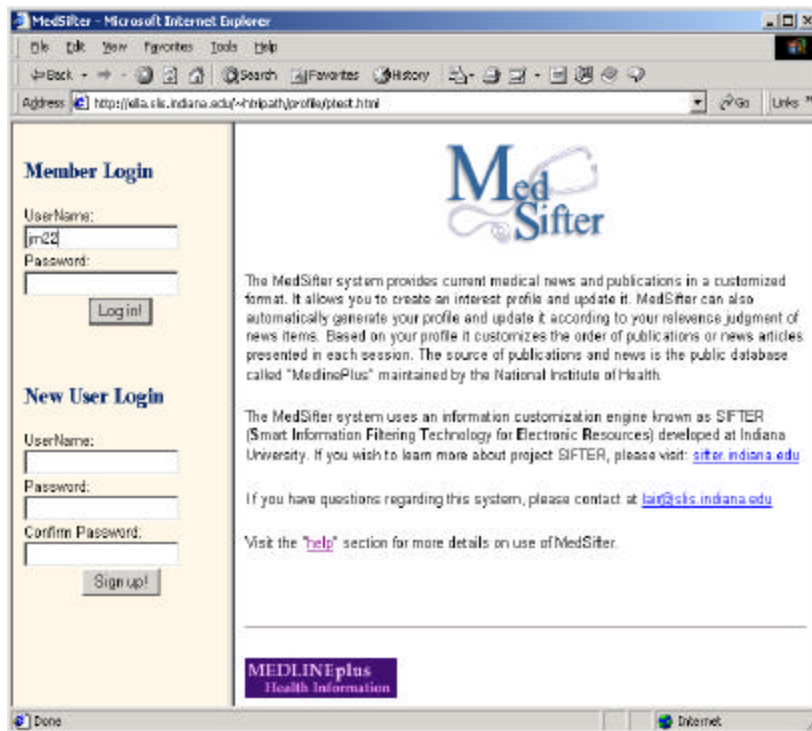
SYSTEMS	MnT9P	MnT9U	Proc. time/doc (in mSec)
Purdum	31.7	-1.1	NA
Micro-soft	30.5	-5.3	NA
CMU-Y	26.1	-26.9	NA
KAIST	20	12.2	NA
SIFTER (1 helix 0.6)	30.6	-6.5	6165.8
D-SIFTER(3 agents)	29.9	-8.5	1500.7
D-SIFTER(6 agents)	28.8	-11.5	374.1
D-SIFTER(9 agents)	25.5	-23	162.7
D-SIFTER(12 agents)	22.9	-35	97.4
SIFTER-II(3 user agents)	29.1	-10.5	1602.5
SIFTER-II(6 user agents)	27.7	-14	523.2
SIFTER-II(9 user agents)	24.4	-26.5	329.4
SIFTER-II(12 user agents)	22	-38.5	192.1

S. Mukhopadhyay, S. Peng, M. Qiao, R. Raje, J. Mostafa, and M. Palakal, Distributed Multi-Agent Information Filtering, *ACM Transactions on Information Systems*, 2002 (pending review).

Diverse Formats

- ✍ Developing systems for health news (text), scholarly research publications (text), music (audio) and cultural information (all major formats)
 - ✍ MedSIFTER
 - ✍ TuneSIFTER
 - ✍ BioSIFTER
 - ✍ ViewFinder (CLIOH)

Systems for Different Data Formats: MedSIFTER



<http://ella.slis.indiana.edu/~htrpath/profile/ptest.html>

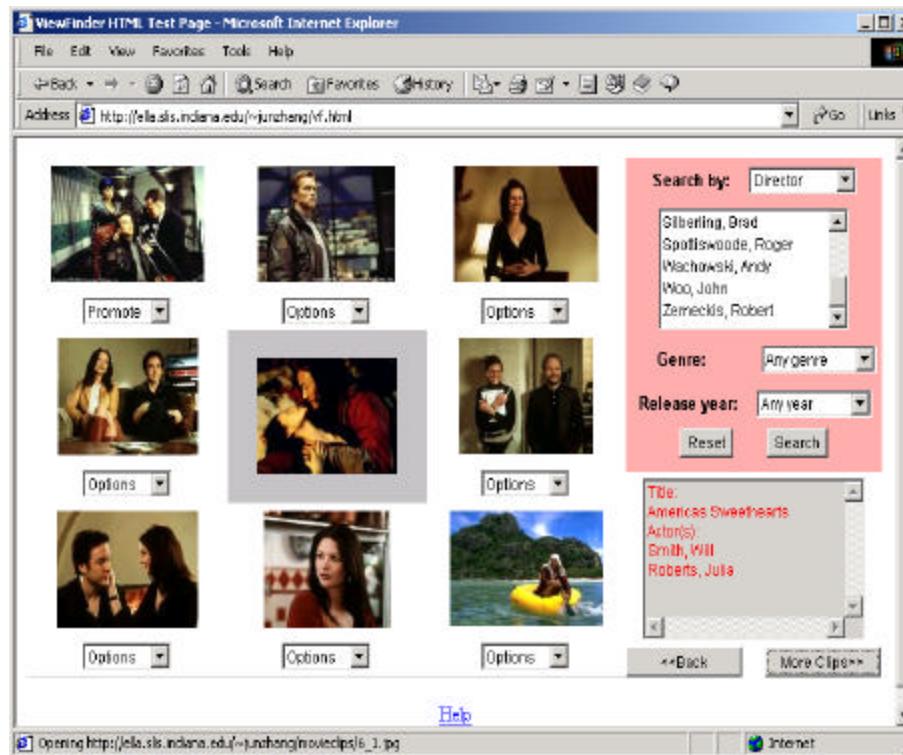
Systems for Different Data Formats: BioSIFTER



- ✎ Text Data
- ✎ Sequence Data
- ✎ Structural Data

M. Palakal, S. Mukhopadhyay, J. Mostafa, R. Raje, M. N'Cho, and S.K. Mishra, An Intelligent Biological Information Management System, *Bioinformatics*, 2002, (in press).

Systems for Different Data Formats: CLIOH



Video Data
Audio Data

ViewFinder

Beyond Current Challenges

- ✍ Cross-format, cross-language, and cross-domain information synthesis in real-time.
- ✍ Distributed DLs with both Data & Services
- ✍ Integrating Web Services with Multi-agent Searching

Acknowledgment

This project was funded in part by:

- The National Science Foundation (DLI-II and ITR I)
- Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Indiana

SIFTER Team:

- Mathew Palakal, Snehasis Mukhopadhyay, Javed Mostafa, Rajeev Raje
- Students: Mulong Yu, Matthew Stephens, Mingyaung Qiao, Shengquan Peng, Luz Quiroga, John Fieber, Vijay Vij